# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
# ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
# LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:12
ANSWERED ON:18.11.2002
UN CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT
GADDE RAMAMOHAN;PATY RIPPLE KYNDIAH

**Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the UN Climate Change Summit has been held recently in the Capital;

(b) if so, the details of the issues raised and discussed alongwith the suggestions given by the participants; and

(c) the main decisions arrived at and the response of the US and the Union Government thereto, separately?

## Answer

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T. R. BAALU)

(a), (b) & (c) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a), (b) & (c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO.12 FO REPLY ON 18.11.2002 RAISED BY SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE AND SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH REGARDING `UN CLIMATE CHA SUMMIT`

The Eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was held recently in New Delhi from 23rd October to 1st November 2002.

The Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development issued at the end of the Conference firmly establishes the link between climate change and sustainable development and brings into focus the issue of adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. The Conference advanced operationalisation of Special Climate Change Fund and Least Developed Countries Fund for providing financial resources to developing countries. The Conference also concluded three years of negotiations relating to reporting and review under the Kyoto Protocol and rules of procedure of Executive Board of the Clean Development Mechanism as well as simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale Clean Development Mechanism projects. It adopted the New Delhi work programme relating to education, training and public awareness about issues relating to climate change.

A group of developed countries wanted to initiate a process for beginning a dialogue on broader participation of countries in greenhouse gas mitigation commitments for period beyond 2012. This was resisted successfully by the developing countries, including India, on the grounds that the per capita greenhouse gas emissions of the developing countries, in general, were low in comparison to the developed countries, and that the overriding priority for the developing countries was poverty eradication for which economic growth was essential. The United States did not insist on initiation of such a process during the Conference.